

tax revenue, and any safety requirements. Additional security measures may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) A fence around the alcohol fuel plant;
- (2) Flood lights;
- (3) A security or alarm system;
- (4) A guard service; or
- (5) Locked or barred windows.

(26 U.S.C. 5178, 5202)

TTB RIGHTS AND AUTHORITIES

§ 19.706 Supervision of operations.

TTB may assign appropriate TTB officers to supervise operations at an alcohol fuel plant at any time. Appropriate TTB officers may exercise certain rights and authorities at an alcohol fuel plant. Those rights and authorities are set forth in the following provisions of this part: § 19.11 (right of entry and examination), § 19.12 (furnishing facilities and assistance), § 19.13 (assignment of officers and supervision of operations), § 19.17 (detention of containers), § 19.18 (samples for the United States), and § 19.282 (general requirements for gauging and measuring equipment).

(26 U.S.C. 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5207, 5213, 5555)

ACCOUNTING FOR SPIRITS

§ 19.709 Gauging.

(a) *Gauging equipment and methods.* A proprietor of an alcohol fuel plant must perform periodic gauges of the distilled spirits and fuel alcohol at the alcohol fuel plant. The procedures for the gauging of spirits set forth in part 30 of this chapter also apply under this subpart. In addition, the following rules for the gauging of distilled spirits and fuel alcohol under this subpart also apply:

- (1) The proprietor must determine the proof of spirits by using a glass cylinder, hydrometer and thermometer;
- (2) The proprietor must ensure that hydrometers, thermometers, and other equipment used to determine proof, volume, or weight are accurate;
- (3) The proprietor may determine the quantity of spirits or fuel alcohol either by volume or weight;
- (4) To determine quantity by volume, the proprietor may use a tank or receptacle with a calibrated sight glass in-

stalled, a calibrated dipstick, conversion charts, an accurate mass flow meter, or other devices approved by the appropriate TTB officer;

(5) Unless the proprietor chooses to do so, the proprietor is not required to determine the proof of fuel alcohol manufactured, on hand, or removed; and

(6) The proprietor may account for fuel alcohol in wine gallons;

(b) *Verification by TTB.* TTB officers may at any time verify the accuracy of the gauging equipment used.

(c) *When gauges are required.* A proprietor must gauge spirits and record the results in the records required by § 19.718, at the following times:

- (1) Upon completing the production of distilled spirits;
- (2) On the receipt of spirits at the plant;
- (3) Prior to the addition of materials to render the spirits unfit for beverage use;
- (4) Before withdrawal from plant premises or other disposition of spirits (including fuel alcohol); and
- (5) When spirits are inventoried.

(26 U.S.C. 5201, 5204)

§ 19.710 Inventory of spirits.

A proprietor of an alcohol fuel plant must take a physical inventory of all spirits and fuel alcohol on the bonded premises at the end of each calendar year. The proprietor must record the results of this physical inventory in the records required by § 19.718.

(26 U.S.C. 5201)

RECORDKEEPING

§ 19.714 General requirements for records.

A proprietor of an alcohol fuel plant must maintain records that accurately reflect the operations and transactions at the alcohol fuel plant. The records must contain sufficient information to allow appropriate TTB officers to determine the quantities of spirits produced, received, stored, or processed and to verify that all spirits have been used or otherwise lawfully disposed of.

(26 U.S.C. 5207)